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## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The house passed a measure in regard to aliens, and to restrict their rights to acquire and hold real estate. The bill was introduced early in the session by Dr. Choate, of Bates county, and it encountered rough weather at every stage of progress, from the time it left the judiciary committee, with an unfavorable report down to the last roll-call that gave it the sanction of more than a constitutional majority of the members of the house. The bill provides that a non-resident alien, firm of aliens, or corporation incorporated under the laws of any foreign country, shall not be capable of acquiring title to or holding any land or real estate in this state, by descent, devise, purchase or otherwise, except that the heirs of aliens, who have heretofore acquired lands in this state under the laws thereof, may take such lands by devise, or descent, and hold the same for the space of three years and no longer, if such alien at the time of acquiring such lands is of the age of 21 years; and if not 21 years of age, then for the term of five years from the time of acquiring such land; and if, at the end of the time herein limited, such lands so acquired by such alien heirs, have not been sold to bona-fide purchasers for value, or such alien heirs have not become actual residents of this state, this state, the same shall revert and escheat to the State of Missouri. Minor aliens actually residing in the United States may acquire title to land in this state by purchase, and hold the same of a term of six years after they might under the naturalization laws of the United States, and if, at the expiration of said term of six years, said aliens have not become citizens of the United States, the lands so acquired by them by purchase shall revert and escheat to the state.

In the senate Senator Kennish's bill taxing property and stock of corporations on assessed valuation of two-thirds of the actual value was passed.

The house amendments to the senate bill repealing the law prohibiting persons over 50 years of age from holding the office of road overseer were concurred in.

The committee on insurance reported unfavorably Dr. Tubbs' house bill cutting the salary of the state insurance commissioner from \$3,000 to \$2,500. It was indefinitely postponed.

In the house Mr. Bitteringer's bill appropriating \$12,000 for the purchase of statues of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair was read third time and passed.

Senator Gray's bill empowering cities to impose a license tax on dealers in cigarettes was taken up under suspension of the rules and passed.

Mr. Harrison's house bill providing for establishing a system of paroles at the penitentiary was called up and defeated.

Senate bill amending the election law so as to require separate election tickets for each political party was indefinitely postponed. Bills were taken up for third reading and passage, and disposed of as follows:

Senate bill amending the damage act so as to require separate verdicts in regard to actual and exemplary damages. Passed.

Senate bill prohibiting barbers from plying their trade on Sunday. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing the destruction of delinquent tax lists after five years and when no action has been brought. Passed.

Senate bill appropriating \$5,000 for marking the position of Missouri troops at the battle of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. Passed.

House bill exempting mortgaged property from taxation to amount of mortgage. Lost.

House bill making ten years' delay on judgments rendered by courts of record a bar to further collection. Passed.

House bill amending the game laws so as to prevent spring shooting of ducks, geese, etc., and shortening the season for killing quail. Passed.

The house in committee of the whole considered the general deficiency appropriation bill. The most important change agreed upon was an increase in the appropriation for the state fish commission, \$15,000 being allowed instead of \$9,000. Col. Crisp, of Kansas City, made a savage denunciation of Herman Garlisch, of St. Joseph, a member of the commission who sought to have the appropriation cut down and wrote to Dr. Tubbs urging it. The increased appropriation was made, giving the commission \$6,000 more than provided for in the report of the appropriations committee. The committee of the whole cut off \$25,000 from the criminal costs and added \$4,000 to the Rolla School of Mines.

The house passed a senate bill that creates a state board of embalming.

The board is to be non-partisan, and consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor, for five years. Members of the board must be practical embalmers, and experienced in the care and disposition of dead human bodies. It is made the duty of the board to prescribe a standard of proficiency as to the qualifications and fitness of those engaging in the practice of embalming. After September 1, 1895, every person now engaged or desiring to engage in the profession of embalming shall make written application to the board for a license, and if granted, must pay a fee of \$5 therefor. License must be renewed annually, and the renewal fee is fixed at \$2. Any person practicing embalming without a license will incur a fine of from \$50 to \$100.

The capital removal resolution prepared by the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and the citizens of St. Louis county, was called up by Mr. Wurdeman who made a brief speech in its favor. Mr. Morton also favored it. Messrs. Yeater, Goodykoontz, Gray, Seaber, Tunnell and others argued that it would not be policy to submit two capital removal resolutions, as the people would become confused. The debate lasted an hour, and when the roll was called, only Messrs. Morton and Wurdeman voted for it; while twenty-six senators voted against it. The attitude of the senate on the capital removal question is hard to fathom. With the single exception of Mr. Wurdeman, every senator who voted for the Sedalia resolution voted against the St. Louis county measure. It is not denied that the St. Louis proposition is infinitely better than that of Sedalia. It has been repeatedly charged by members of the legislature that a covered wagon can be driven through the Sedalia resolution, and under the most liberal interpretation the state could not recover over \$200,000 in exchange for a loss of millions. St. Louis county offered fifty acres of land, superior buildings and security for \$2,000,000. From a business standpoint, there is no comparison between the two propositions.

In the senate Senator McClinton's bill increasing the penalty for committing abortion to man-slaughter in the first degree and was taken up and passed.

Senator O'Bannon's bill requiring a plat of land to be printed on tax receipts and the land assessed designated on such plat was read third time and passed.

Senator Mott's bill prohibiting bawdy houses within 100 yards of a church or educational institution was passed.

The beer inspection bill was debated at length, and indefinitely postponed, on motion of Senator Mott—yeas, 10; nays, 7.

Senator Davidson's bill creating a state board of arbitration, to consist of three persons appointed by the governor, was passed. It carries an appropriation of \$3,000.

The bill requiring Pettis county and Sedalia to deposit with the governor by May 1, 1896, bonds and securities sufficient to guarantee performance of promise as to capital removal was passed.

Gov. Stone returned to the house, without his approval, a bill relating to street railways, which was introduced by Mr. Grubb, of Adair county. Under the provisions of the act street railways would be compelled to stop between 10 and 20 feet of each railroad crossing and investigate as to approaching trains. It also contained a provision requiring trolley wires to be strung 20 feet above railroad grade at crossing, and empowered railroads to remove such wires when of less height than stated. This feature of the bill is what the governor objected to, because it sought to confer too much arbitrary power on the railroads. There is some talk of attempting to pass the bill over the veto.

The governor also vetoed a house bill amending the law in regard to committing persons to insane asylums. The bill contained a fatal error in the construction of a sentence.

Senate bill amending the law in relation to various state institutions, by distinguishing the funds of each separately. Passed. The object of the law is to enable the state auditor and state treasurer to keep the funds of institutions under the proper head.

House bill amending the law relating to the weighing of coal at mining shafts. Passed. The bill merely corrects a few incongruities in existing laws.

House bill providing for printing 5000 additional copies of the secretary of state's official manual, making the total number 10,000. Passed.

House bill exempting dramshop keepers from necessity of procuring new petition each year in the absence of a protest. Lost.

House bill appropriating money for the per diem, mileage and traveling expenses of the members of the general assembly. Passed.

House bill prohibiting the sale of

imitation gold jewelry, unless so marked. Passed.

House bills exempting city school boards from paying election expenses. Passed.

House bill reducing the salary of the state veterinary surgeon from \$2,000 to \$1,800 a year. Passed.

House bill taxing foreign insurance agents \$100 a year. Passed.

House bill empowering the governor to suspend recorders of voters for violation of duties. Passed.

Senate bill requiring statements of banks and trust companies in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over to be published in a daily, and in smaller cities a weekly paper may be selected. Passed.

House bill requiring county school commissioners to possess the qualifications of holding a first grade certificate. Passed.

Senate bill amending the attachment law so as to provide that where there is no personal service on the defendant the creditor can make all such defenses as the defendant could make. Passed.

House bill making the absence of a proper fence a bar to stock under the stock law act, when same is being driven along a public highway. Passed.

House bill requiring cities granting franchises to sell same at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. Passed.

House bill prohibiting warehousekeepers from dealing in grain, and fixing storage charges at five-eighths of 1 cent per bushel for the first ten days and one-tenth of 1 cent for each subsequent ten days or parts thereof. Passed.

House bill creating a school text book commission, to consist of four persons, two from each political party. Lost.

House bill making women eligible to vote at school elections and hold the offices of directors. Lost—Yeas, 52; nays, 44.

House bill requiring assessors and collectors to plat real estate when assessed or taxes paid thereon. Passed.

In the senate the bill authorizing the school of osteopathy at Kirksville and giving its graduates the right to practice was passed. Only Dr. Baskett, Tunnell and Goodykoontz voted against it.

The bill introduced by Senator Dunn, providing for the punishment of pools, trusts and conspiracies, was passed.

Senator Yeater's bill providing for the endowment of the State University and for the establishment and endowment of free scholarships of merit therein in each county was passed.

In the house the special committee appointed to investigate charges to the effect that State Librarian Zevely and Chief Clerk Connolly, of the adjutant general's office, had absented themselves from their post of duty during the last campaign submitted a report. The main report was signed by Mr. Tubbs. It was to the effect that the librarian had absented himself most of the time between September 1, and November 6, 1894, and that the adjutant's clerk had been absent about a month during the campaign, and that both had drawn their salaries during that time. In the opinion of Mr. Tubbs, the adjutant general's clerk is paid too much salary—\$1,500 a year. This view was not concurred in by the other two members of the committee, Messrs. Bitteringer and Julian. The report was ordered spread upon the records of the house.

Senate bills prohibiting cities and municipalities from throwing the bodies of dead animals and dumping garbage in the navigable waters of the state. Passed.

Bills were taken up for third reading and disposed of as follows:

House bill appropriating \$20,000 for a completion of the St. Francois basin levee in New Madrid and Pemiscot counties. Passed. This measure was introduced by Mr. Dawson, of Butler.

House committee substitute empowering four school districts to combine and organize a high school. Passed.

Senate bill empowering Kansas City and Westport to consolidate. Passed.

Senate bill exempting cities of 8,000 inhabitants and less from provisions of the Australian ballot law in municipal elections. Passed. The house also added an emergency clause.

House bill repealing a provision of the Australian ballot law under which a party is required to have polled 8 per cent of the vote cast at the last preceding election before obtaining official recognition, except by petition. Passed.

House bill for the prevention of blindness in children. Passed. This bill was introduced by Mr. Davidson, of Marion. It provides that nurses, midwives, and others having charge of infants must report to some physician infants with inflamed or diseased eyes, with a view of having the same treated in due time.

Senate amendment to house bill

providing for a state examination of banks under direction of secretary of state was taken up and agreed to. The amendment requires the deputy examiner to give bond in the sum of \$10,000.

Mr. Grubb called up the house vetoed by Gov. Stone which requires trolley wires to be strung 25 feet above the railroad grades at crossings, and moved that it be passed, the governor's objection notwithstanding. Quite a lengthy debate followed. The bill failed, however, as eighty-three votes were cast for it and forty-two against it, and it did not receive a two-thirds majority.

In the senate the bill in relation to the enforcement of the lien of the state for taxes upon real estate was defeated.

The bill creating a commission to have the statues of Thos. H. Benton and Francis P. Blair placed in the Memorial Hall at Washington, and appropriating \$12,000 therefor, was passed.

Senator Busche's bill amending the dramshop law so as to provide that a petition for a dramshop once granted in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over need not be renewed annually, unless in case of protest of citizens, was taken up and passed without opposition.

The bill requiring telegraph companies in all cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over to keep their offices open day and night was passed.

The bill relating to the payment of the cost of a bond where the law requires a bond to be given allowing any receiver, assignee, trustee, special commissioner, guardian, curator, etc., to file the cost of the bond as part of his expenses, was passed.

The house bill providing for the removal of any public official who may be declared insane while holding office passed.

In the house Mr. Julian introduced a resolution to the effect that Col. Bill Phelps, John Carroll and Fire Alarm Flannigan as railroad lobbyists having occupied the state capitol for years for the transaction of their business, without paying rent, a committee of three should be appointed to investigate the matter. Ruled out of order by the chair.

Bills were called up for third reading and passage, and disposed of as follows:

Senate bill prohibiting houses of ill-fame within 100 yards of any church, school house, public library, etc. Passed.

House bill legalizing T. O. Tucker's abstract of land in Douglass county. Passed.

House bill providing that persons shall not be liable for payment for newspapers and periodicals in the absence of a contract. Passed.

House bill exempting voters over 50 years of age from paying poll tax. Lost.

House bill requiring that the boards of managers of state eleemosynary institutions shall be non-partisan. Passed.

House bill rearranging the congressional districts in a compact form. Passed. This measure was introduced by Mr. Freeman, of Miller. It arranges the districts in accordance with the plain letter of law, and regardless of politics.

Senate bill requiring Sedalia to deposit security with the governor before the capital removal resolution is submitted. Passed.

Senate bill revising the chapter relating to cities of the fourth-class, so as to enable the latter to adopt sewer systems. Passed.

House bill prohibiting fire insurance companies from carrying risks in excess of the value of property. Lost.

Senate amendment to house bill raising the age of "consent" to 18 years, and making it a penitentiary offense to debauch a female under such age, was agreed to.

Senate bill increasing the time for non-forfeitable life insurance policies from two to three years. Passed.

Senate bill prohibiting the shipment of deer and wild turkeys from counties where killed. Passed.

House bill requiring chattel mortgages to be filed by recorders and indexed. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing fractional school districts adjoining cities to become attached to same. Passed.

House bill allowing rejected jurors in justice courts 50 cents a day. Lost.

House bill authorizing the organization of drainage districts in counties having swamp land. Passed.

House bill requiring cities of the third-class to give bond in appeal cases. Passed.

Senate bill amending the law relating to suits for delinquent personal tax by requiring counts for different years to be included in one petition. Passed.

Senate bill making the term of office of county assessors four years. Passed.

House bill to prevent the abuse of hypnotism and mesmerism. Lost.

House bill authorizing fifty citizens or more to bring suit in the circuit court to invalidate bad contracts

entered into by county courts. Passed.

House bill making it a misdemeanor to trap 12 snare wild geese and brants. Passed.

House bill requiring road overseers to destroy thistles. Passed.

House bill adding a misdemeanor clause to the anti-usury laws. Passed.

House bill empowering county courts to appoint local boards of health in case of epidemics. Passed.

House bill amending the banking laws so as to provide that before a cashier can sign papers of the bank he must first have the authority conferred upon him by the board of directors. Passed.

Senate bill making it a misdemeanor for officers of trust companies to receive deposits subject to check. Passed.

House bill requiring normal school funds to be drawn monthly on requisitions. Passed.

House bills empowering towns and villages to organize independent township lines. Passed.

House bill providing for a sale of the St. Louis blind asylum, and the selection of a more desirable site. Passed.

House bill making it a felony to destroy dams, levee reservoirs and waterworks supplies. Passed.

House bill requiring surplus county school funds to be loaned under the depository law as other funds are loaned. Passed.

House bill requiring trolley wires of street railways to be strung 22 feet above railroad crossings.

The senate sur, rised everyone by taking up and passing the house bill prohibiting the sale of imitation butter. There was no debate over the measure, as it had been thoroughly discussed some days ago.

Senators Lyman and Love, of Kansas City, have been its chief opponents, and the latter tried to amend it, but failed. The bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Amelung, Ballard, Baskett, Bledsoe, Davidson, Drum, Gray, Harrison, Kennish, Klene, Landrum, Morrissey, Mott, Orchard, Peers, Powers, Seaber, Williams, Wurdeman, Yeater—20.

Nays—Messrs. Busche, Gash, Goodykoontz, Love, Lyman, McClinton, Morton, Tunnell—8.

The bill is quite a strong measure since the numerous changes made by the house, and was passed on the theory that the dairy interests are being ruined by the sale of cleonargine for genuine butter. The first section declares that every article, substitute or compound, other than that produced from pure milk or cream from the same, made in the semblance of butter, and designed to be used as a substitute therefor, is imitation butter. No person shall combine any animal fat or vegetable oil or other substance with butter, or any annatto or compound for the purpose of coloring yellow in imitation of butter for sale in this state. Every person who lawfully manufactures any substance designed to be used as a substitute for butter shall mark by branding, stamping or stenciling upon the top and side of each package, in which such article must be kept in a clean and durable manner, and in the English language the words, "Substitute for butter." These ominous words must be in Roman type, and the letters not less than one inch in length. No person, by himself, or another, shall sell or offer for sale, any substance designed as a substitute for butter under the pretense that the same is butter.

The penalties range from \$50 to \$100 for the first offense to \$500 or six months' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. The state board of agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the law, and \$5,000 is appropriated to aid the board.

In the senate the house bill allowing coal miners a check weigher at their own expense was passed.

The bill amending the anti-trust and pool law, exempting fire insurance companies and boards of fire underwriters was passed.

Senator Mott's bill to prevent the docking of horses' tails was passed, as was the bill making it unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of 14 years to exhibit, use or employ, or in any manner or under any pretense sell, apprentice, give away, let out or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person in or for the vocation or occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider, acrobat, in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child.

Several weeks ago a special committee was appointed by Speaker Russell to formulate a general law for the preservation of game and fish. The committee was composed of Messrs. Odum, of Mercer; Crisp,

of Jackson; Freeman, of Miller; Sawyer, of Cape Girardeau; Brown, of Scotland; Porterfield, of Greene, and Watson, of Christian. All the bills then pending relating to game and fish were taken under consideration, and after much work and numerous conferences, a general bill was formulated. It passed the house and passed the senate and will be the law of the land for the next two years, if not longer. The bill is too lengthy for publication, but the following synopsis gives all the important features: It is unlawful to kill a deer under one year of age and for five years it will be unlawful to kill a doe. Other bills introduced by the senate on October 1 and January 1. The killing of wild song and insectivorous birds or the destruction of their nests at any time is prohibited. Wild turkey, prairie chicken, pheasants and quail can be killed between November 1 and January 1, and woodcock, turtle dove, meadow lark and plover between August 1 and January 1. The trapping or netting of such game at any season is unlawful. The killing of wild duck between April 1 and October 1 is forbidden, as is also the killing of ducks and geese between sunset and sunrise, or by means of explosives. In this latter provision an exception is made in favor of a person killing on his own premises. The fish law prohibits the placing of nets at the mouths of streams, and in fact the use of any fish net or trap except a minnow seine not exceeding fifteen feet in length, commonly used by fishermen for procuring small fish for bait. This law does not apply to private ponds or reservoirs. The law does not, however, repeal a former law making it a felony to kill fish with dynamite and similar high explosives or poisons. An infraction of either the game or the fish law incurs a fine of from \$10 to \$50. The office of game and fish warden is created, who shall be appointed by the governor to serve for two years. It is his duty to see that the game and fish laws are strictly enforced and offenders prosecuted, and that unlawful devices for the destruction of fish and game are summarily destroyed. The warden is empowered to appoint deputies, and the idea is that he will deputize numerous township constables in vicinities where the law is most likely to be violated. The warden is to serve without compensation.

A SHORT TALK ON ADVERTISING. Charles Austin Bates.

People generally read advertisements more than they did a few years ago. The reason is to be found in the advertisements themselves.

Advertisers are more careful than they used to be. They make the advertisements more reliable. Some of them even become in a way a department of the paper and people look for them every day with as much zest and pleasure as they turn to any other feature of it.

This is true of many department stores all over the country. In many cities, there is just one man who appreciates the value of such interest.

He breaks away from the old style. He tells something interesting in his space every day.

There are lots of interesting things in business. Look over the miscellany of the paper—look at its local news columns and its telegraph news for that matter, and you'll see that the majority of the items are more or less closely related to some business fact.

Dress these facts up in a becoming garb of words and they will find readers even though they be in a "mere advertisement."

Let the merchant come down off of his pedestal and talk in his ads. He needn't be flippant—far from it, but let him not write as if he were addressing somebody afar off and telling him about something at even a greater distance.

The newspaper goes right into its reader's house—goes in and sits down with him. It is on the table when he eats and in his hands while he is smoking after the meal. It reaches him when he is in an approachable condition.

That's the time to tell him about your business—clearly, plainly, convincingly—as one man talks to another.

SMOKER'S CRAMP. From the Philadelphia Record.

A new disease has appeared in Europe which has been styled smoker's cramp. It is very similar in its effect to writer's cramp, or scrivener's palsy. The disease is caused by rolling cigarettes with one hand. For many years it has been common in Spain, although some smokers are so expert as to make a cigarette with a single twist of the fingers. Since a law was recently passed in France permitting the manufacture of hand-made cigarettes, large numbers of girls have been employed in rolling cigarettes by hand. It is among them that the disease has appeared. In Spain, however, it is not confined to the cigarette girls, but is a common ailment.

## IN OUR OWN STATE.

Cameron will organize a commercial club.

The shoe factory at Moberly is to be enlarged.

A free library will be opened at Knob Noster.

The school funds of Vernon county amount to \$100,000.

A part of old Colony cemetery at St. Louis will be sold.

La Plata is endeavoring to organize a voluntary fire department.

Johnson county complains of depredations of horse thieves.

Twenty-two divorces were granted by the courts in Clay county in one day.

The new telephone line has been completed from Bolivar to Humansville.

The Stanberry normal college has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Sam Dickerson shot Baker Mitchell at a dance at Bonne Terre, seriously wounding him.

The schools at Nevada have been closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

The Pastime athletic club, of Hannibal, has disbanded on account of lack of interest.

An anti-wearing association has been organized among the young men of Hannibal.

The first national bank of Moberly will surrender its charter and organize under the state.

St. Joseph has a band of young desperadoes, of which John Dodd aged 18, is captain.

A number of Iago Indians are taking the gold cure at the Keeley institute at Kansas City.

John Haskins, of Milan, has been arrested for taking other people's mail from the postoffice.

Work has begun on the M. & T. railway's new passenger depot at Sedalia. It will cost \$30,000.

Rev. R. F. Chew has purchased an interest in the Fredericktown Democrat and will edit it hereafter.

Rev. Alexander Allen, for three years pastor of the Calvary Episcopal church at Sedalia, has resigned.

A thief entered a house at Joplin the other night and took twenty-four quarts of jelly and a flannel shirt.

The Mexico school district is now out of debt and has reduced the tax from seventy to forty cents this year.

The daily capacity of the new roller mill at Bethany, is 150 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of cornmeal.

The smallpox scare is over at Maryville. There are only four cases and they are closely quarantined.

School children in the public schools at Gallatin are being vaccinated under the direction of the board of health.

The Ralls county farmers deny the statement that horses and cattle are dying by the hundreds from eating fodder.

Sedalia Daughters of the Confederacy effected a permanent organization and adopted the St. Louis D. O. C. constitution.

The people of Lebanon, are trying to get an extension of the Missouri Pacific's Jefferson City branch from Bagnell to Lebanon.

The 2,200 convicts of the Missouri penitentiary have been vaccinated. The operation scared three or four of them nearly to death.

A railroad conductor has been fired at Clinton for running his train through the town faster than the rate of six miles an hour allowed by law.

The federal government has ordered a geological survey to be made of southwest Missouri, giving special attention to the lead and zinc deposits.

The body of an unknown man was found in a coal oil barrel which had been thrown from a passing train at Bronough. It is supposed he was murdered.

The Memphis road alone has taken out 77 car loads of emigrants from Kansas City in the past two weeks and 19 car loads in one day. They were en route from Iowa and Nebraska to Missouri.

W. C. Cashman, who died recently, was the largest man in Henry county. He weighed in July, 1894, 424 pounds. He was in youth a very strong man. His great weight was attained in the last ten years of his life.

The law and order league has set about to compel all business in St. Louis to close on Sunday and several arrests have already been made, the number including saloonkeepers, dry goods dealers and grocers.

Two suits for damages aggregating \$5,000 have been brought by Richard Cromwell and George Burnett against the city of Macon. They claim that their property was impaired, and their lives endangered by defective sewerage, and that the city is responsible.

In Sedalia Robert Morrow's stock of groceries and confectionery was destroyed by fire. His loss is about

\$3,000. The block is owned by J. Went Goodwin of Japan and he and his wife and son, Harry, had rooms in the second story. They fled in their night clothes and narrowly escaped with their lives.

## TO END THE WAR.

As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Mr. Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known at little spots of excitement.

As matters stand in high official circles they are as follows